

CRITICAL LIST OF MOLLUSCA FROM NORTH-WEST
COAST OF AUSTRALIA.

BY J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., &c.

This collection of Mollusca was obtained by a lady at Cossack, Dampier's Land, North-west Coast of Australia, and forwarded by her to Mr. J. F. Bailey of Melbourne, Victoria. Mr. Bailey sent the collection to be exhibited and named at this Society's Meeting held in June last, and at the time I named all the examples sent, and promised to give a list at some future meeting. I herewith append that list with the synonyms and remarks on the geographical range of some of the species. I am sorry to say that Mr. J. F. Bailey died on the 30th of July at the early age of 43 years. It appears he caught a cold while out collecting Palæontological specimens near Melbourne.

1. MUREX (CHICOREUS) MONODON. Sowerby.

Murex monodon, Sowerby. Tankerville Catalogue, p. 19, 1825. Thes. Conch., pl. 6, figs. 55-56. *Murex aranea*, Blainville.

2. MUREX (PHYLLONOTUS) STAINFORTHII. Reeve.

Murex Stainforthi, Reeve. Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 104, 1842. Conch. Icon., sp. 68 ; Sowerby, Thes. Conch. pl. 15, fig. 158.

3. NASSA (ZEUXIS) UNICOROLATA. Kiener.

Buccinum unicolorum, Kiener. Coq. Viv., p. 60, pl. 19, fig. 69. *Nassa unicolorata*, Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 3, sp. 17.

Nassa rutilans, Reeve. b. c., pl. 22, sp. 147 ; *Nassa (Alectrion)-rutilans*, Brazier. Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W. Vol. 1, p. 180 ; *Nassa unicolor*, Hombron et Jacq. Voyage de l'Astrolabe et Zelee., 5, p. 76, pl. 21, figs. 13-15, 1853.

This species is very common at Port Essington and Port Darwin. During the Chevert Expedition I obtained it at Darnley Island, Torres Straits, in 30 fathoms. This is the species described by Reeve as *Nassa rutilans*, with the locality of New Zealand on the authority of the late Mr. Cuming, who was gifted with the art of inventing localities, and who never visited New Zealand, and who was also in the habit of destroying the habitats sent with specimens, as he said they could be discovered by looking at the work in which they were described.

4. *NASSA* (ZEUXIS) *BICALLOSA*. E. A. Smith.

Nassa bicallosa, E. A. Smith. Journal Linn. Soc., Vol. XII., p. 543, pl. 30, fig. 1, 1876; Tryon, Manual of Conchology, Vol. IV., p. 36, pl. 11, fig. 142, 1882.

This species appears to have a wide range. The type specimen came from Nicol Bay, Western Australia (*Brazier*); Swan River, Western Australia and Cape Natal (British Museum.)

5. *VOLUTA* (AMORIA) *PRETEXTA*. Reeve.

Voluta prae-texta, Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 12, sp. 29, 1849.

Voluta reticulata, Sowerby (non Reeve.) Thes. Conch., Vol. I., p. 197, pl. 49, figs. 47 and 48; *Voluta Reevei*, Sowerby. b. c., Vol. III., p. 269.

6. *OLIVA* *CALDANIA*. Duclos.

Oliva Caldanian, Duclos. Monograph, pl. 6, figs. 3 and 4, 1835; Sowerby. Thes. Conch., pl. 6, fig. 97; *Olivina Caldanian*, Gray. Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 52, 1858; *Olivella Caldanian*, Brazier. Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., Vol. 1, p. 203.

I believe that *Oliva australis*, Duclos, figured in his Monograph at pl. 8, figs. 3 and 4 is identical with this species. It is found at King George's Sound; Adelaide, South Australia; and Victoria. *O. Caldanian* we obtained it at Mud Bay, Cape York, North Australia, 5 and 11 fathoms; also Torres Straits, in the Chevert Expedition; New Guinea and Solomon Islands. The Polynesian Islanders use the smaller species extensively for the manufacture of ornaments.

They prefer pure white shells for this purpose, and cause the colored markings to disappear by application of heat. *O. Caldania* is treated in this way by the natives of New Guinea. They might readily be mistaken for a distinct species. The plan adopted is to place the shells on good clear red-hot ashes which discharges the colouring, leaving them entirely white. The smaller the shells the better they stand the heat, and do not crack on the surface like the larger species.

7. ANCILLARIA CINGULATA. Sowerby.

Ancillaria cingulata, Sowerby. Thes. Conch. Ancillaria, p. 62, pl. 3, fig. 54 ; Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 5, sp. 13.

This species extends from Swan River on the west, right round to the north, then on to the east coast of Australia. It is generally found at Port Stephens.

8. ANCILLARIA ELONGATA. Gray.

Ancillaria elongata, Gray. In Voyage of the Fly, Vol. 2. Appendix, p. 357, pl. 1, fig. 5 ; Sowerby, Thes. Conch., p. 62, pl. 3, fig. 52 ; Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 5, sp. 13.

9. TEREBRA DUPLICATA. Linn.

Buccinum duplicatum, Linne. Syst. Nat., p. 1206, No. 485.

Terebra duplicata, Lam. Anim. sans Vert. Deshayes, ed., Vol. 10, p. 243 ; Sowerby, Thes. Conch., Vol. 1, p. 155, pl. 41, figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9 ; *Terebra Lamarcki*, Kiener. Coq. Viv., p. 30, pl. 9, fig. 19 ; *Terebra Reevei*, Deshayes in Journal de Conch., Vol. 6, second series, p. 88, pl. 4, fig. 14 ; Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 277, 1859.

10. TEREBRA (HASLULA) STRIGILATA. Linn.

Buccinum strigilatum, Linn. Syst. Nat., p. 1206, No. 484.

Terebra strigilata, Lam. Anim. sans Vert., 2nd. edition, Vol. 10, p. 248 ; Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 18, sp. 85, a., b.

11. TEREBRA (MYURELLA) UNDULATA. Gray.

Terebra undulata, Gray. Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 60, 1834.

Sowerby, Thes. Conch., Vol. 1, p. 172, pl. 43, fig. 55.

12. CONUS STILLATUS. Reeve.

Conus stillatus, Reeve. Conch. Icon. Suppl., p. 5, sp. 247.

I believe this is only a variety of Reeve's *Conus conspersus*.

13. CONUS TRIGONUS. Reeve.

Conus trigonus, Reeve. Conch. Icon. Suppl., pl. 3, sp. 286.

14. CONUS VICTORIÆ. Reeve.

Conus Victoriæ, Reeve. Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 172, 1843.

Conch. Icon., pl. 37, sp. 202.

Conus Victoriæ, Sowerby. Thes. Conch., Vol. 3, p. 42, pl. 23, fig. 577.

15. CONUS COMPLANATUS. Sowerby.

Conus complanatus. Sowerby. Thes. Conch. Suppl., p. 330, sp. 441, pl. 28, figs. 250 and 251.

This and *C. Victoriæ* merge into *Conus textile*, Linne. and may prove to be the same.

16. FICULA GRACILIS. Deshayes.

Specimens of this species in Mrs. Brazier's collection from Western Australia are named as above Mr. G. B. Sowerby, jr. H. and A. Adams in their Genera of Recent Mollusca give *Ficula gracilis*, Philippi. I have not been able to find out in what work, it was described, if it ever was. I firmly believe that it is only a variety of *Ficula reticulata*, Lam.

17. NATICA GLOBOSA. Chemnitz.

Nerita globosa, Chem. Conch. Cab., Vol. 5, p. 267, pl. 188, figs. 1896 and 1897.

Natica helvacea, Lam. Anim. sans. Vert., 2nd edition, Vol. 8, p. 637.

Natica globosa, Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 11, sp. 46.

18. NATICA SOLIDA. Blainville.

Natica solida, Blainv. Malacologie, pl. 36, fig. 8.

Natica solida, Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 16, sp. 71.

19. NATICA (MAMMA) JUKESE. Reeve.

Natica candidissima, Recluz, non Le Guillou.

Natica Jukesi, Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 19, sp. 84.

20. NATICA (MAMMA) GRUNERIANA. Philippi.

Natica Gruneriana, Philippi in Abbild. und Besch. neuer Conchylien, pl. 2, fig. 13 ; Conch. Cab., 2nd. edition, p. 47, pl. 7, fig. 6.

21. SCALARIA PHILIPPINARUM. Sowerby.

Scalaria Philippinarum, Sowerby. Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 12, 1844.

Scalaria Philippinarum, Sowerby. Thes. Conch., Vol. 1, p. 86, pl. 32, figs. 1, 2, and 3.

This species extends to the east-coast of Australia.

22. SCALARIA ACUMINATA? Sowerby,

Scalaria acuminata, Sowerby. Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 31, 1844

Scalaria acuminata, Sowerby. Thes. Conch., pl. 35, fig. 130.

Three or four of the last whorls, with the aperture, are broken off, which makes me doubtful of the identification.

23. UVANILLA FIMBRIATA. Lam.

Trochus fimbriatus, Lam. Anim. sans Vert., Vol. 7, p. 12, 1822.

Menke. Moll. Novæ Hollandie, p. 16, No. 62, 1843.

Uvanilla fimbriata, H. and A. Adams. Recent Moll., Vol. 1, p. 400 ; Vol. 3, pl. 44, fig. 6, 1856.

Trochus fimbriatus, Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 9, sp. 49, 1861.

Imperator (Uvanilla) fimbriata, Tryon. Structural and Systematic Conchology, Vol. 2, pp. 308-423, pl. 80, fig. 30, 1883.



24. DELPHINULA LACINATA. Lamarek.

Turbo delphinus, Linn. Syst. Nat., p. 1236, No. 626.

Delphinula lacinata, Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 2, sp. 9.

25. EUCHELUS ATRATUS. Gmelin.

Turbo atratus, Gmelin, p. 3601, No. 53.

Monodonta canaliculata, Lamarek.

Trochus canaliculatus, Quoy and Gaimard. Voyage de Astro-labe, 3, p. 261, pl. 64, figs. 21-25.

This species was also obtained in the Chevert Expedition at Cape Grenville, north-east coast of Australia, brought up on the ship's cable, from 18 fathoms.

26. EUCHELUS DENIGRATUS. Chem.

Cochlea lunaris trochiformis denigrata, Chem. 5, p. 172, pl. 177, figs. 754 and 755.

Euchelus denigratus, Chem. Chenu. Manuel de Conch., p. 358, fig. 2657.

27. TORNATELLA FLAMMEA. Gmelin.

Voluta flammea, Gmelin. Syst. Nat., p. 3435.

Tornatella flammea, Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 1, sp. 2.

Bulimus variegatus, Bruguin.

Tornatella flammea. Lam.

28. SOLIDULA SUTURALIS. A. Adams.

Solidula suturalis, A. Adams. Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 61, 1854.

Tornatella suturalis, Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 2, sp. 9.

29. SOLEN TIMORENSIS. Dunker.

Solen Timorensis, Reeve. Conch. Icon., Vol. 19, pl. 6, sp. 27.

This species was found very common at Katow, New Guinea, during the Chevert Expedition.

30. SAXICAVA AUSTRALIS. Lamarck.

Saxicava australis, Lam. Anim. sans Vert., V., p. 153.

Saxicava australis, Reeve. Conch. Icon., Vol. 20, pl. 2, sp. 8.

Macra crassa, Péron.

This species appears to be found all round the coast of Australia.

31. CORBULA CRASSA. Hinds.

Corbula crassa, Hinds. Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 55, 1843.

Corbula crassa, Reeve. Conch. Icon., Vol. 2, pl. 1, sp. 8 a-b.

Found also in Torres Straits and north-east Australia.

32. VENUS TIARA. Dillwyn.

Concha Veneris orientalis, Chemnitz. Pl. 27, figs. 279-281.

Venus tiara, Dillwyn. Descriptive Catalogue of Shells, Vol. 1, p. 162, No. 8.

Chione tiara, Deshayes. Conchif. Brit. Mus. 1, p. 121, No. 7.

Chione (Circomphalus) tiara, H. and A. Adams. Genera. Recent Moll., Vol. 2, p. 422.

Anaitis tiara, Romer in Malak. Blatter, p. 158, No. 7, 1865.

Venus alta, Sowerby. Thes. Conch., p. 724, pl. 158, figs. 131-133.

Chione alta, Deshayes. Conchif. Brit. Mus. 1, p. 122, No. 8.

Chione (Circomphalus) alta, H. and A. Adams. Genera. Recent Moll., Vol. 2, p. 422.

Venus thiara. Reeve. Conch. Icon., Vol. 14, pl. 23, sp. 109.

This somewhat common species is also found on the north and north-east coast of Australia.

33. VENUS LAMELLARIS. Schumacher.

Venus cancellata, Var. Chem. Conch. 6, p. 310, pl. 29, figs. 306 and 307.

Antigona lamellaris, Schumacher. Essai d' un Nouveau Systeme Vers. Testaces., p. 155, pl. 14, fig. 2, 1817.

Venus reticulata, Var. Lam. Anim. Sans. Vert. 5, p. 585, 1818.

Venus subrostrata, Gray (non Lam.) Wood. Ind. Test. Suppl., pl. 2, fig. 7, 1828.

- Dosinia Lamarckii*, Gray. Analyst., Vol. 8, p. 308, 1838.
- Venus subrostrata*, Reeve (non Lam.) Conch. Syst., Vol. 1, pl. 68, fig. 4, 1841.
- Venus reticulata*, Chenu. Conch. Illust., pl. 4, fig. 2, 1843.
- Venus Lamarckii*, Hanley. Desc. Cat. Shells, p. 113, 1843.
- Venus Lamarckii*, Reeve. Catlon. Conch. Nomenclator, p. 3, No. 63, 1845. Sowerby. Thes. Conch., Vol. 2, p. 707, pl. 153, figs. 20 and 21. Deshayes. Conchif. Brit. Mus. 1, p. 110, No. 31, 1853.
- Venus lamellaris*, H. and A. Adams. Genera. Recent Moll., Vol. 2, p. 418.
- Venus Lamarckii*, Theobald. Junr. Cat. Recent Shells in the Museum, Asiatic Society of Bengal, p. 143, No. 5, 1860.
- Chione (Omphalocladrum) Lamarckii*, Romer in Malak Blatter, p. 39, No. 16, 1867.
- Venus Lamarckii*, Mitchell. Cat. of the Collection of the Government, Central Museum, Madras, p. 64, No. 7, 1867.
- Venus nodulosa*, Sowerby. Thes. Conch., Vol. 2, p. 708, pl. 133, fig. 16.
- Deshayes. Conchif. Brit. Mus. 1, p. 110, No. 32.
- H. and A. Adams. Genera. Recent Moll. 2, p. 418.
- Venus Lamarckii*, Reeve. Conch. Icon., Vol. 2, pl. 12. sp. 39.
- Chione Lamarckii*, Paetel. Cat. der Conch-Sammlung, p. 138, 1873.
- Chenus lamellaris*, Schmeltz. Mus. Godeffroy Cat. V., p. 168, 1874.
- Venus (Antigona) lamellaris*, Dunker. Index Moll. Maris. Japonica, p. 196, 1882.
- This species has a very wide range. It is found sometimes at Sydney Heads, Port Curtis and Port Denison on the north-east coast; Torres Straits, Port Essington, and Port Darwin, round to the west and north-west coast of Australia. I have seen specimens from Hongkong, China, and Ceylon.

34. DIONE IMPAR. Lamarck.

Cytherea impar, Lam. Anim. sans Vert., Vol. 5, p. 565.

Hanley. Descriptive Catalogue of Recent Bivalve Shells, p. 98; Menke, Molluscorum Novæ Hollandiæ, p. 41, No. 240; Sowerby, Thes. Conch., Vol. 2, p. 625, pl. 131, fig. 77.

Chione impar, Gray. Anal. 8, 305.

Dione impar, Deshayes. Conchif. 1, Brit. Mus., p. 56.

35. DOSINIA SCALARIS. Menke.

Cytherea scalaris, Menke. Moll. Nov. Holl., p. 42, No. 241.

Artemis scalaris, Hanley. Desc. Cat. Appendix, p. 357, pl. 15, fig. 42; Sowerby. Thes. Conch., Vol. 2, p. 674, pl. 144, fig. 78; Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 2, sp. 11.

Dosinia scalaris, Deshayes. Conchif. 1, Brit. Mus., p. 22.

36. DOSINIA CONTUSA. Reeve.

Artemis contusa, Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 7, sp. 38.

Sowerby. Thes. Conch., Vol. 2, p. 672, pl. 143, fig. 70.

Dosinia contusa, Deshayes. Conchif. 1, Brit. Mus., p. 28.

There was only one specimen of this in Mr. Bailey's collection from Copack. During the Chevert Expedition to New Guinea we purchased a large quantity of specimens from the natives of Katow who obtained them at low water by digging for them in the sand.

37. CARDIUM SUBRUGOSUM. Sowerby.

Cardium subrugosum, Sowerby. Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 108, 1840; Conch. Illust., fig. 33, 71; Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 11, sp. 55.

38. CORBIS SOWERBYI. Reeve.

Corbis Sowerbii, Reeve. Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 85, 1841.

Corbis Sowerbii, Hanley. Desc. Cat. Shells, p. 75, pl. 14, fig. 15, 1843.

Corbis Sowerbii, Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 1, sp. 2, 1872.

This is the only specimen I have ever seen of this beautiful shell. The valves are crossed transversely with distinct elevated lamellar ridges, between which there are numerous striæ running in a longitudinal direction. It is tinged with pink, particularly in an early stage of growth.

39. CRASSATELLA DECIPIENS. Reeve.

Crassatella decipiens, Reeve. Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 42, 1842 ;
Conch. Icon., pl. 1, sp. 4.

Crassatella Kingicola, Reeve. Conch. Syst., pl. 44, fig. 3.

Crassatella decipiens, Hanley. Cat. Rec. Shells, p. 36, 340,
pl. 11, fig. 9.

Crassitella Kingicola, Menke (non Lam). Moll. Nov. Holl.,
p. 39, No. 233.

40. CARDITA CRASSICOSTATA. Lamarck.

Cardita crassicostata, Lam. Anim. sans Vert., Vol. 6, part 1,
p. 24.

Cardita tridacnoides, Menke. Moll. Nov. Holl., p. 39, No. 222.

41. ARCA FUSCA. Bmg.

Arca fusca, Bmg. Enc. Meth. vers., p. 102. Lam. Anim.
sans Vert., Vol. 6, part 1, p. 39, No. 14. Reeve. Conch. Icon.,
pl. 12, sp. 82.

42. LITHODOMUS GRACILIS. Philippi.

Modiola (Lithophagus) gracilis, Philippi. Zeitschrift für
Malak., p. 117, 1847. Abbild., pl. 2, fig. 1.

Lithodomus gracilis, Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 1, sp. 4.

43. LITHODOMUS CINNAMOMINUS. Chemnitz.

Mytilus cinnamominus, Chem. Conch. Cab., Vol. 8, p. 252,
pl. 82, fig. 731 ; *Modiola cinnamomea*, Lam. Anim. sans Vert.
6, p. 114, No. 18. Hanley. Cat. Rec. Shells, p. 238, pl. 24, fig.
24 ; *Lithodomus cinnamominus*, Reeve. Conch. Icon. pl. 1, sp. 5.

44. PERNA AUSTRALICA. Reeve.

Perna Australica, Reeve. Conch. Icon. pl. 3, sp. 12.

45. CRENATULA VIRIDIS. Lamarck.

Crenatula viridis, Lam. Anim. sans Vert.. Vol. 6, part 1,
p. 157, No. 5 ; Hanley. Cat. Rec. Shells, p. 257 ; Reeve. Conch.
Icon., pl. 1, sp. 2.

46. *MALLEUS VULSELLATUS*. Lamarck.

Malleus vulsellatus, Lam. Anim. sans Vert., Vol. 6, p. 145.

Hanley. Cat. Rec. Shells, p. 260.

Ostrea regula, Forskael. Desc. Anim., p. 124.

Malleus regula, Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 2, sp. 4.

47. *SPONDYLUS LAMARCKII*. Chenu.

Spondylus Lamarckii, Chenu. Conch. Illust., p. 6, pl. 9, fig. 4.

Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 8, sp. 30.

48. *SPONDYLUS CASTUS*. Reeve.

Spondylus castus, Reeve. Conch. Icon., pl. 13, sp. 47.

49. *SPONDYLUS OCELLATUS*. Reeve.

Spondylus ocellatus, Reeve. Conch. Icon. pl. 12, sp. 43.

50. *SPONDYLUS WRIGHTIANUS*. Crosse.

Spondylus Wrightianus, Crosse. Journal de Conch., Vol. 20, p. 360, 1872; Vol. 21, p. 253, pl. 9, fig. 1, 1873.

This species is also found on the east-coast of Australia, at Port Curtis and Port Denison, 7 to 10 fathoms; Cape Granville, North-East Australia, 12 to 20 fathoms; Darling Island, Torres Straits, 25 to 30 fathoms. A large number of specimens were obtained during the Chevert Expedition (*Brazier*.) I have a specimen from Professor Tate obtained by him at Port Darwin, brought up on the ship's cable with a number of examples. It is allied to *S. regius*, Chem. and *imperialis*, Chenu and may prove to be only a variety of *S. regius*.